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11. The endeavor to prove a man-to-man transference of yellow-fever by means of a particular kind of gnat by the recent American Commission is hardly intelligible for bacillary disease. Moreover, it does not seem to be borne out by their experiments, nor does it appear to satisfy certain endemiological conditions. It is proposed to deal more fully with endemiology and epidemiology of the disease on a later occasion. We think that the evidence in favor of the etiologocal importance of the fine, small bacillus is stronger than any that has yet been adduced for any other pretended yellow-fever germ. At the same time there is a much further work to be done ere its final establishment can be claimed. The acquisition of a new intestinal bacterium would explain the immunity of the acclimatized.

Report from London—Plague in Cape Town, Africa.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 23, 1901*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the health of England and Wales remains good. For the week ended February 16, there was no death from any quarantinable disease, and only 1 case of smallpox was under treatment in London.

A considerable number of cases of smallpox continue to occur in Glasgow and the neighboring towns. There were yesterday 355 cases in hospital. Since the beginning of the outbreak 130 deaths have occurred. Vaccination and revaccination are being rigorously urged, and it is hoped that the height of the epidemic is passed.

No cases of plague in England have come to my notice. The following statement regarding plague in Cape Town has been issued: Bubonic plague report for the week ended February 16, notifies total of 20 cases; 1 European, 19 colored; 3 deaths; 104 contacts, all colored. Two further cases have since been reported, 1 colored and 1 white.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Plague at Beirut in 1900—Bubonic form weakly contagious.

PARIS, FRANCE, *February 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith translation of an article on the epidemic of plague at Beirut in 1900, by Mr. H. de Brun. This study was presented to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Proust.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

A study of the epidemic of plague at Beirut, 1900, by Mr. H. de Brun.

The most striking fact shown by the observation of the patients is the real value of Yersin's serum. In the case of 3 patients a single injection of 40 c. c. was enough to cause the fever to disappear, to check the progress of the disease, and relieve almost immediately all alarming symptoms. All this in spite of the fact that these patients were only inoculated on the fourth, sixth, and eleventh days of the disease.

The fourth patient, it is true, showed more resistance; he was more seriously infected, and 6 injections were necessary in order to overcome the disease. It is only just to say that the first injection was made here on the eighth day of the disease, and that each one was followed by a marked improvement.

The directions furnished by the Pasteur Institute give 10 to 20 c. c., as the dose to be injected, but it seems that this can be greatly increased with advantage, since we have